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BOERS TO ATTACK MAFEEKING IN FORCE TO-DAY.

Six Hundred British Defenders of the Town Await the Oncoming Burghers Prepared to Resist the Assault or Die in the Attempt to Check the Invasion.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

MAFEKING, British Bechuanaland, Oct. 12.—Colonel Baden-Powell and his brave 600 will fight until the last man drops.

All the women and children have been sent to Capetown.

Not a single white man save a few sick accepted the opportunity to escape. Every man who can walk, every boy able to carry a gun has volunteered for service.

Ten thousand Boers under Commandant Cronje, the sternest of the Generals of the Transvaal, are encamped over the border, about fifteen miles away.

A fight is expected in the morning.

Colonel Baden-Powell has taken his men to a strong position outside of the town, and will make his defense there, falling back upon the town if necessary.

The streets are barricaded, intrenchments are thrown up and mines are laid in preparation for the expected attack.

The British soldiers are enthusiastic. There is not a weak heart in the 600.

"Remember Majuba" is the cry.

Colonel Baden-Powell, calm and confident, is constantly inspecting intrenchments and equipments.

He says nothing of falling back. He explains how he will follow up the Boers after resisting their attack.



Commandant Cronje.
He is leading the Boers to the attack on Mafeking.



THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN HAS OPENED IN NEW YORK.

HILL NOW SAYS HE'S FOR BRYAN.

He and His Followers Take Credit for the State Committee Resolution, and Croker Denies That He Is State Leader.

Though admitting that Richard Croker has established claims to the leadership of the Empire State Democracy through success at the State Committee meeting on Wednesday night, David Bennett Hill's friends yesterday were vociferous in their protestations of loyalty to William Jennings Bryan.

They vehemently denied to Mr. Croker and Senator Murphy the credit for putting through the Bryan resolution. On the contrary, they claim it for Hill.

Chairman Frank Campbell, of the State Committee, showed a Journal reporter last evening a copy of a letter sent to Colonel Bryan by Frank H. Mott, a Hill man, who offered the resolution.

In the letter Mr. Mott said:

"Dear Mr. Bryan:—You doubtless read in this morning's papers of the action of the Democratic State Committee of New York. That there may be no misunderstanding of the real facts so unblushingly misrepresented by nearly all the New York papers in my apology or explanation for obtaining my personality upon your attention.

"It was a privilege and pleasure to present the enclosed resolution and to ask for its adoption. The resolution enclosed is the precise resolution adopted.

"Neither Mr. Croker nor any of his friends suggested, inspired or had any knowledge whatever of the resolution before its presentation to the Committee.

"State Senator McCarren was not, as reported, enthusiastically for it, and former Governor Hill's objection to it related merely and only to its political expediency, he having always consistently opposed the passage of such resolutions by the State Committee.

"Without expressing either personal or political animosity toward

any one, I beg to add that your real friends in New York State were with Senator Hill in his fight for the rights of the country Democracy.

Hill Acknowledges Bryan. This letter might almost have been dictated by Senator Hill himself. Mr. Mott wrote it in his Hoffman House rooms yesterday, and submitted it to the Senator, Chairman Campbell and Elliot Danforth before it was mailed.

When Senator Hill was asked if he approved of all the message contained he nodded, but declined to make any comment for publication. Chairman Campbell, after furnishing the letter for the press, was asked if it did not mean that Senator Hill would very soon formally announce his allegiance to Bryan. Mr. Campbell replied:

"All the Democrats in New York and the nation will be for Bryan at the next National Convention, and Senator Hill will be with them. He will do all that he can to achieve success for the Democracy in 1900. The claim that the adoption of the Mott resolution was a victory for Croker and a defeat for Hill is absurd. Mr. Mott is a Hill man. His friends in the committee almost unanimously supported the resolution. I voted for it myself. The fault I found with it was that it did not absolutely pledge the seventy-two delegates from this State to Bryan's re-nomination. Such a resolution could have been adopted had it been introduced, and I would have supported it."

Did Senator Hill oppose it? "No," he has variably raised against the adoption of resolutions in indorsement of candidates. He objected to resolution of that kind affecting Judge Parker when he was a candidate for Justice of the Court.

Continued on Second Page.

CANADA ACCEPTS THE TEMPORARY ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Sir Louis Henry Davies Gives the Dominion's Consent to the Provisional Settlement of the Dispute.

London, Oct. 12.—Sir Louis Henry Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, makes a public announcement that he has given Canada's consent to a temporary arrangement of the Alaskan dispute.

This has practically settled the whole matter for the time being, as the main features of the arrangement were originally suggested by the United States.

Colonel John Hay, the American Secretary of State, will sign the last papers within a few days, and Reginald T. Power, British Charge d'Affaires in Washington, will ratify on behalf of Great Britain.

"The terms agreed upon are simply a line drawn across Chilkat Pass, delineated by the river and mountain top. It has absolutely no significance except that we hope thereby to avert local friction. Of course, an arrival at even a temporary agreement is satisfactory.

"So far as the original contention is concerned, we are just as misty as ever. I see no signs of reaching an immediate settlement.

"Canada relinquishes no claim by her assent to this temporary arrangement, and she has not the slightest intention of allowing her original contention to lapse into obscurity.

"It is not our purpose to permit this new understanding to extend a day longer than is necessary. The fact that I am returning to Canada must not be taken to indicate that a settlement will be reached by the date of my leaving England. My return is necessitated by matters altogether outside the Alaskan affair.

"I am, however, working in conjunction with the Colonial Office upon the case. It will not come before the Joint High Commission unless a diplomatic settlement is previously attained.

VANDERBILT WILL SOON TO BE OUT.

Alfred Gwynne, the Second Son, Will Be Here Tomorrow—Provisions of the Document Likely to Be Made Public After a Family Conference.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, summoned home from his voyage around the world by a cable that reached him at Kobe, Japan, after a delay of four days, is expected to arrive in New York to-morrow morning. He leaves Chicago this morning at 8:30 o'clock.

It is significant in connection with Alfred's homecoming that Reginald C. Vanderbilt, the youngest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, received a dispatch yesterday at New Haven from home summoning him to New York to-day. He replied by wire that he would be forced to attend an important college exercise, presumably an examination or re-entrance, this morning, but would try to get the 9:35 train for New York, which would bring him here about noon to-day.

The almost simultaneous arrival of the second and the youngest sons of the late Mr. Vanderbilt would certainly indicate that the reading of the much-discussed will of the multi-millionaire will not now be long delayed.

Will Soon to Be Public. It is within the possibilities, and even the probabilities, that its contents will be made known to the public to-morrow afternoon.

The estrangement caused between father and son at the time by the marriage of young Cornelius Vanderbilt to Miss Wilson of course created a great deal of speculation as to the effect it would have on Cornelius Vanderbilt in disposing of his vast property. Various prognostications have been made in the matter, but those present at the reading of the will have steadfastly adhered to a policy of refusing to reveal the facts until the return of Alfred from Japan.

Cornelius's only comment has been, when questioned, that his father had been a just man and that he had beyond a doubt acted conscientiously in making any provisions that may appear in the will.

Omaha, Oct. 12.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, son of the late New York millionaire, passed through Omaha this evening en



Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt.

route East. He occupied a special car on the Union Pacific's Overland Limited. When the train reached the Central Station, he stepped from the coach for a few minutes' walk around the grounds, while the engines were being changed.

When shown telegrams from a number of Eastern papers requesting information upon his intentions and the will of his late father, Mr. Vanderbilt said he could not speak on the subject of the will as he had but vague information himself with reference to that instrument. As to his business plans, they were but half formed, he said.

BOERS ARE ADVANCING TO STORM LADYSMITH.

Strong Forces of Enthusiastic Burghers Were Marching Through Laing's Nek Last Night.

(Copyright 1899 by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) Ladysmith, Oct. 12.—The advance forces of the Boers have now reached Middelale Farm, below the Tintwa Mountain.

Another column of three thousand men has advanced as far as the Tugela River.

Refugees who have arrived here from Johannesburg and Pretoria bring the news that the Boers are boasting that they will push on to Cape Town without stopping.

The Transvaal Republic has now officially declared war. Strong forces of enthusiastic men are marching through Laing's Nek.

Burghers from the Orange Free State are pouring over the border in great numbers along the line of the railroad, aiming south, toward Ladysmith.

The Boers have seized Newcastle and are advancing on Ladysmith from the north.

This concerted movement of the Boers and the Burghers looks like an attempt to enclose the town.

FREE STATE BURGHERS ARE CALLED TO WAR.

President Steyn Issues a Strong Appeal—Cape Afrikaners to Raise Money for Wounded.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) Cape Town, Oct. 12.—President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, has issued a strong appeal to his burghers to unite and resist English aggression.

He indulges in a violent tirade against what he describes as the "unscrupulous enemy and treaty breaker."

Jan Hofmeyr, leader of the Cape Afrikaners, and several members of Parliament have issued an appeal for funds for the wounded, the widows and the orphans.

They say the law prevents them from assisting their Afrikaner brethren with weapons, but not with the help proposed.

KIMBERLEY EXPECTS BOER ATTACK TO-DAY.

Town Is Strongly Fortified, and Cape Town Is Praying the Burgher Invasion May Be Checked.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) Cape Town, Oct. 12.—It is expected that the Boers will attack Kimberley to-morrow. The town is strongly defended and fortified with every possible means.

Cape Town is crowded with refugees. All are praying that the British troops on the border will be able to check an invasion by the Boers until General Buller arrives from England.

The Cape Colony Parliament closed to-day without any reference having been made to the present war. Schreiner's Cabinet maintains his neutral position, to the disgust of the British element in the colony.

PREMIER SCHREINER IS STILL FOR PEACE.

Cape Town, Oct. 12.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day the Premier, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, made an impassioned appeal to the country and the press to preserve the peace.

It is asserted that Mr. Schreiner refused to sign the proclamation of the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, declaring all persons abetting the enemy in a state of war against Great Britain to be guilty of treason.

It is understood that the military authorities will immediately establish a censorship over all telegrams to and from Cape Colony, as has already been done in Natal.

All the available troops of the garrison of the Cape district were dispatched to a point nearer the western border last night. Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Oct. 12.—The railway authorities have ordered the stoppage of all goods beyond Norval's Point, on the Cape Colony side of the Orange River.

KRUGER SENDS SON AND GRANDSON TO WAR.

Volskrust, Oct. 11, 3:40 p. m. (Delayed in transmission.)—President Kruger's son and grandson, as well as half the members

of the Transvaal Legislature, are now at the front.

Men who are arriving here report that the Boers are still streaming from all districts to the Natal frontier, many who have been refused by the existing officers going on foot.

LIPTON WILL PAY HIS MEN WHO FIGHT.

London, Oct. 12.—The directors of Sir Thomas Lipton's Company have decided to acquiesce in a suggestion cabled by him from New York, that all army reserves now on the company's payrolls be given half-pay during their absence, and be reinstated in the company's employ after hostilities have ended.

NATAL ANNOUNCES CABLE CENSORSHIP.

The Commercial Cable Company has issued the following notice: "We are advised that the Natal Administration announces that a military censorship has been established over messages to and from Natal. Telegrams in code will not be accepted without the production of the code for verification."